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Assessment of the implementation of the Convention
Financing and technology transfer

Assessment of the implementation of the Convention: financing and technology transfer

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains the synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by country Parties and other reporting entities on operational objective 5 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018): Financing and technology transfer. It provides updates on the five relevant performance indicators from the global, regional and subregional perspectives and identifies possible trends towards reaching the targets set for these indicators.

The document also offers some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen measures aimed at achieving this objective.

Considerations regarding the reporting process, including possible refinement in the set of performance indicators and associated methodologies, are summarized in the recommendations to be included in the iterative process.

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List of abbreviations

CEE	Central and Eastern Europe [UNCCD regional annex]
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
DLDD	desertification, land degradation and drought
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GM	Global Mechanism [of the UNCCD]
GSP	Global Support Programme
IFS	Integrated Financing Strategy
IGO	intergovernmental organizations
IIF	integrated investment framework
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean [UNCCD regional annex]
NMED	Northern Mediterranean [UNCCD regional annex]
OO	operational objective [of the 10-year Strategic Plan and Framework of the UNCCD]
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development
PRAIS	Performance Review and Assessment of the Implementation System
RAP	regional action programme
SRAP	subregional action programme
UFA	Unified Financial Annex
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

I. Introduction

1. By decision 16/COP.11, the Conference of the Parties (COP) called upon the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) together with the Global Mechanism (GM) of the UNCCD to prepare revised guidelines and templates for reporting, reduce the overall number of performance indicators and simplify the performance review and assessment of implementation system, in order to alleviate the overall reporting burden for Parties and other reporting entities.

2. In response to this request, the UNCCD secretariat and the GM collaborated extensively throughout the 2013–2014 biennium in simplifying the reporting templates, especially for financial reporting, and engaged with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Environment Programme on the establishment of a Global Support Programme (GSP) aimed at increasing the quantity, and improving the quality, of information for the review of implementation of the Convention.

3. With a total budget of USD 4.6 million, the GSP delivered the following outputs: (i) improved capacities of UNCCD reporting entities for indicator-based reporting on Convention implementation using the new reporting guidelines and templates; (ii) a technical assistance framework to facilitate the work at country level relating to the 2014–2015 reporting and review process; (iii) improved UNCCD reporting systems (including an enhanced Performance Review and Assessment of the Implementation System (PRAIS) platform) that facilitates reporting by all reporting entities.

4. This major capacity-building effort, deployed mainly through eight interactive subregional training workshops, alongside a comprehensive reporting manual, an improved online reporting platform and a dedicated helpdesk service and regional backstop system to provide local assistance, enabled country Parties to engage extensively in the fifth UNCCD reporting and review cycle, for a reporting rate reaching or approaching 100 per cent in all regional annexes.

5. The present document contains a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted in 2014 by country Parties and other reporting entities through the simplified financial reporting templates Unified Financial Annex (UFA), as well as of information on trends in historical data where possible. The analysis was undertaken by the GM in collaboration with a team of analysts from the University of Zurich and the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD). The analyses were conducted in conformity with decisions 13/COP.9, 14/COP.11 and 16/COP.11.

II. Objectives, scope and methodology and limitations of the analysis

A. Objectives

6. The overall objective of this report is to present the results of the analysis of operational objective 5 (OO 5) "Financing and technology transfer" on the basis of the data submitted to the UNCCD during the 2012–2013 biennium and other historical data. The analysis of financial flows feeds into the implementation of the Convention, and is based on a revised analytical framework.

7. The purpose of this document is to perform trend analyses for all five performance indicators pertaining to OO 5 in order to monitor progress made towards its global targets and to identify the main gaps in the allocation of resources.

8. The analysis is based on the partially-revised questions contained in the consolidated indicators CONS-O-14 to CONS-O-18 sections of the official reports submitted by country Parties and other reporting entities for the 2012–2013 biennium. The consolidated indicators assess (i) the number of integrated investment frameworks (IIFs) established, (ii) the contributions of developed country Parties (DCPs), (iii) the adequacy, timeliness and predictability of developed country Parties commitments, (iv) the number of projects successfully submitted and approved, (v) those affected country Parties (ACPs) enabling activities for access to technology.

9. The financial data, statistics and analyses included in this document originate from the data submitted by affected and developed country Parties, institutions reporting on the implementation of subregional and regional action programmes (SRAPs and RAPs), the GEF, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and the GM through PRAIS. It should be noted that in addition to the data submitted by 3 October 2014, the official reporting deadline, the corrections submitted by 15 October 2014[1] are also included in the analysis.

B. Scope and methodology

10. This document is a synthesis of the revised preliminary analysis of information submitted by Parties and observers on OO 5 "Financing and technology transfer" of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy).[2]

11. Where the data permitted, systematic trend analyses have been performed, taking into account the reports for 2008–2009 and 2010–2011, in order to record progress towards reaching the targets set for these indicators.

12. The analyses were performed using the R statistical software,[3] a tool that provides state-of-the art visualization and most innovative functionality in data aggregation, data handling and research. Where needed, R was further combined with other software packages, such as Data-Driven Documents[4] for the dynamic visualization of real-time data.

13. The first step in the data handling was to merge all entity data into one large data set. Various data quality and consistency checks were performed in the process. Potential pitfalls included the use of various languages (Arabic, Russian, Spanish, etc.) and formats (left-to-right and right-to-left languages, plus various record delimiters within the PDF fillable forms). Furthermore, the transformation of historical data from the PRAIS database was found to be structurally challenging due to the fact that the question tags of the previous bienniums were in a different granularity from the tags of the current reporting exercises in the biennium 2012–2013.

14. As is typical with large datasets, the complexity of the data influenced the time required to ensure and manage the quality of the processing of the data (from pre-processing/merging to the visualization). In order to complete the analysis presented here, a

[1] Corrections were submitted by a few developed country Parties who had initially submitted weighted values in their Unified Financial Annex.

[2] Decision 3/COP.8

[3] See <http://www.r-project.org>.

[4] See <http://d3js.org>.

total of more than 1 million records were analysed with a programmed code of more than 7,500 rows. Only a few exceptions needed to be dealt with, less than ten cases in total out of more than 5,000 rows, mostly in relation to entries without a project name and/or commitment.

15. General conclusions are presented at the end of this document (see chapter IX). Recommendations on the measures that may be put in place to enhance the financing and technology transfer for UNCCD-related activities for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) are included in chapter X. From these recommendations, the CRIC may wish to provide actionable guidance to Parties, Convention institutions and subsidiary bodies, as well as to other relevant organizations for consideration by the COP at its twelfth session (COP 12).

C. Limitations

16. The offline reporting templates introduced in 2014 could not be equipped with full data entry controls in all fields, particularly in the case of open text fields. This led to the collection of large amounts of unstructured data, in multiple national languages and containing special characters that were technically difficult to normalize and analyse in a timely and cost-efficient manner.

17. The simplification of the reporting templates increased the complexity of the analysis because it required the analysts to compare different datasets having a different level of detail or granularity and stored in different databases. Within the time available for the present analysis, only a limited number of comparisons were possible, namely at regional and global level. More detailed comparative analyses can be undertaken once a comprehensive database, merging all the historical datasets, and a data mining platform has been developed. This work is planned to be completed in the course of 2015 within the framework of the GSP project.

18. The process of analysing financial data was complex, owing to the many layers of analysis required to produce and integrate country, subregional, regional and global figures. Data integrity controls were performed to eliminate duplicate records and verify the level of consistency of the data with the reporting guidelines and definitions.

19. During the process of data cleaning, some of the financial annexes were found to be incomplete and the majority showed an inconsistent use of field delimiters, for example open quotes in free text or non-standard abbreviations. Data reported in United Nations languages were included in the analysis, although this generated additional challenges and slowed processing time. For the 2012–2013 biennium, activities reported without a corresponding nominal commitment were not included in the analysis.

20. Several reporting entities associated single financial figures to multiple countries, either within or across regions and subregions. These commitments were not included in the aggregated computation for the region and subregion concerned, but rather for the global figures. Where applicable, commitments were split among the multiple recipients to assess the flows accruing to the individual recipients.

21. Because of the difference in the number of reports available for the analyses across the three reporting cycles, the trends observed between the bienniums (2008–2009, 2010–2011, 2012–2013) should be regarded as indicative only. In particular, differences may occur when comparing group trends with those of individual entities reporting for the three bienniums. Details regarding this level of analysis can be made available upon request.

22. Although the historical performance indicator data could largely be integrated with the current reporting of the CONS-O-14 to CONS-O-18, the current analyses did not

correlate past country expectations with their later actions, for example testing the hypothesis as to whether indicated planning or commitments were truly realized in later bienniums. Such analyses are clearly needed as the next step forward in order to understand the main gaps with regard to the commitments dedicated to desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)-related projects and programmes.

23. Where the reporting templates allowed multiple entries for a single field the analysis was performed according to number of occurrences. This should not be confused with the number of activities, which is smaller.

III. Status of reported activities

24. Countries report as either affected country Parties or developed country Parties, or as both when they have dual status (figure 1).

25. In the current reporting exercise, the UNCCD received a total of 197 reports, including 159 reports from affected country Parties, 31 from developed country Parties, four from United Nations agencies and IGOs, and three from SRAPS and RAPs (table 1). Compared to previous bienniums the reporting range increased substantially and reached 60 per cent as a global average.

26. As regards affected country Parties, the reports submitted for the 2012–2013 biennium increased substantially compared to the previous biennium (figures 2–4): 98 per cent for Africa (53 submitted reports, compared to 28 reports for 2010–2011), 89 per cent for Asia (47 submitted reports compared to 21 reports for 2010–2011), 94 per cent for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (31 submitted reports compared to 11 reports for 2010–2011), 100 per cent for Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) (15 submitted reports compared to seven reports for 2010–2011) and 100 per cent for the Northern Mediterranean (NMED) (12 submitted reports compared to four reports for 2010–2011).

27. Worldwide, the reporting rate was approximately 95 per cent for affected country Parties and 69 per cent for developed country Parties (figure 5; see also document ICCD/CRIC(13)/INF.2).

IV. Performance indicator CONS-O-14 for outcome 5.1 of The Strategy

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities whose investment frameworks, established within the integrated financial strategy (IFS) devised by the Global Mechanism (GM) or within other integrated financing strategies, reflect leveraging national, bilateral and multilateral resources to combat DLDD / Global target ≥ 50 per cent by 2014.

28. The trend in the number of countries to have established IIFs increased from 11 per cent in 2008–2009 to 25 per cent in 2010–2011 and to 37 per cent in 2012–2013 (tables 2–3 and figures 6–8). An increase can be observed among all five regions: Africa, Asia, LAC, CEE and NMED, with a total of 57 affected country Parties and 3 subregional entities that have established IIFs (37 per cent) in 2012–2013 (previously 12 and 17 affected country Parties that had established IIFs for 2008–2009 and 2010–2011 respectively) (see tables 2–3).

29. For Africa, an additional 22 affected country Parties reported that they had established IIFs in 2012–2013 compared to the previous 2010–2011 biennium. At the same time the number of affected country Parties which reported no plans to establish IIFs remained unchanged, namely 5 across the entire region. 14 affected country Parties and 1 subregional entity reported on plans to establish IIFs in the future. Specifically, 5 were planned for the 2014–2015 biennium, and 9 for the 2016–2017 biennium.

30. In Asia, an additional 8 affected country Parties reported that they had established IIFs in 2012–2013 compared to the previous 2010–2011 biennium. At the same time the number of affected country Parties that reported no plans to establish IIFs increased from seven to 17, and 20 affected country Parties and 2 subregional entities reported on plans to establish IIFs in the future. Specifically, 10 were planned for the 2014–2015 biennium, 9 for the 2016–2017 and 3 for the 2018–2019 biennium.

31. In LAC, an additional eight affected country Parties reported that they had established IIFs in 2012–2013 compared to the 2010–2011 biennium. At the same time the number of affected country Parties that reported no plans to establish IIFs increased from two to eight and 12 affected country Parties reported on plans to establish IIFs in the future. Specifically, 4 were planned for the 2014–2015 biennium, 7 for the 2016–2017 biennium and 1 for the 2018–2019 biennium.

32. For CEE, an additional affected country Parties reported that it had established an IIF in 2012–2013 compared to the 2010–2011 biennium. At the same time the number of affected country Parties that reported no plans to establish IIFs increased from four to seven, and six affected country Parties reported on plans to establish IIFs in the future. Specifically, four were planned for the 2014–2015 biennium and two for the 2016–2017 biennium.

33. In NMED an additional four affected country Parties reported that they had established IIFs in 2012–2013 compared to the 2010–2011 biennium. At the same time the number of affected country Parties that reported no plans to establish IIFs increased from three to eight, and none of the affected country Parties reported on plans to establish IIFs in the future.

34. In total, 55 reports indicated that the establishment of an IIF is planned (table 2 and figure 9) for the upcoming bienniums 2014–2015, 2016–2017 and 2018–2019. The plans to establish an IIF in the next two bienniums were reported as follows across the subregions: Southern Africa (8), West Asia (8), Caribbean (8), CEE (6), Central Africa (5), Central Asia (4), Pacific (3), South Cone (3), Western Africa (2), South Asia (2), South East Asia (2), Northern Africa (1) and Mesoamerica (1). Five countries in the following subregions indicated plans to establish an IIF at a later stage in the 2018–2019 biennium: Southern Africa, Central Asia, Pacific, West Asia and the Caribbean.

35. Seven developed country Parties reported that they supported the development of IIFs in 2012–2013 and two were supported by multilaterals, including the reporting exercises by the GEF, United Nations agencies and IGOs. Compared to the previous reporting, where nine supported IIFs were reported for 2010–2011 and three for 2008–2009 (tables 2–3 and figures 10–12), the trend remained constant with a slight decrease compared to the last biennium.

36. With the joint efforts of those affected country Parties that indicated plans to establish IIFs in 2014–2015 along with their development partners, particularly the developed country Parties that supported the development of IIF in previous biennia, it is likely that the target of 50 per cent could be achieved by 2014 (figures 10–12). This would be verified once data on 2014 activities become available.

V. Performance indicator CONS-O-15 for outcome 5.2 of The Strategy

Amount of financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD / Global target: None.

37. This indicator was analysed by the GM from the data provided by developed country Parties which were requested to report in the UFA.

38. A stable trend was reported in the amount of financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD. The total commitment of USD 2.2 billion to affected non-developed country Parties for DLDD-related activities in 2012–2013 is higher than the figure of USD 1.3 billion in 2010–2011, but less than the USD 2.7 billion committed in 2008–2009 (see table 4 and figures 13–15). The weighted commitment was USD 803 million in 2012–2013 and a total of 1,579 activities were reported. Most activities and nominal commitments were reported for Africa (USD 1.3 billion), followed by Asia (USD 751 million), LAC (USD 160 million), CEE (USD 12.7 million) and NMED (USD 890,000).

39. With respect to Africa, countries in the Eastern and Western subregions dominate the number of activities reported as well as the nominal and weighted commitments, indicating that these subregions are mainly targeted with financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD (table 4 and figures 16–18).

40. For LAC, countries in the Andean subregion are predominant, and also to a lesser extent countries in the South Cone, indicating that these subregions are mainly targeted with financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD (table 4 and figures 19–21).

41. As regards Asia, the countries in the South Asian and South East Asian subregions reported the most resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD, and also to a lesser extent countries in East Asia, with, however, a lesser focus on desertification (compare nominal to weighted commitments in table 4) (figures 22–24).

42. For countries in the entire CEE region, 23 activities were reported with a total nominal commitment of USD 12.7 million and a weighted commitment of USD 5.4 million (table 4 and figures 25–27).

43. In the entire region of NMED, four activities were reported, with a total nominal commitment of USD 890,000 and a weighted commitment of USD 570,000 (table 4 and figures 25–27).

VI. Performance indicator CONS-O-16 for outcome 5.3 of The Strategy

Degree of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD / Global target: None.

44. The qualitative assessment of the degree of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD ranged from a minimum of one (not well received) to a maximum of three (well received).

45. With regard to the adequacy of financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD, the trend increased from 1.7 (2008–2009) to 2.5 (2012–2013) on average, for timeliness the trend increased from 1.8 (2008–2009) to 2.4 (2012–2013) on average and for predictability the trend increased from 1.6 (2008–2009) to 2.5 (2012–2013) on average (figure 28 and table 5).

46. Countries from all regions received substantially more assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (69 countries in 2012–2013) compared to the previous bienniums (31 countries in 2008–2009 and 29 countries in 2010–2011) (table 6 and figures 29–31), and more countries were reporting in this biennium which did not yet receive assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (table 7).

47. For Africa, an additional 12 countries received assistance for raising resources from bilateral donors in 2012–2013 compared to the previous biennium 2010–2011. The countries of the Southern and Western Africa subregions received the most assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors; however, countries of all regions rated the access (adequacy, timeliness and predictability) to financial resources as above average (table 5–6, figures 28–29).

48. In LAC, an additional seven countries received assistance for raising resources from bilateral donors in 2012–2013 compared to the previous biennium 2010–2011. The countries of the Andean subregion and also those of the South Cone showed the lowest average values (1.5 and 2.0 respectively for 2012–2013) for the qualitative assessment of the availability of financial resources. However, countries of the Caribbean and Mesoamerica reported that they benefited most from assistance received by bilateral donors in this region (tables 5–6 and figures 28–29).

49. For Asia, an additional 17 countries received assistance for raising resources from bilateral donors in 2012–2013 compared to the previous biennium 2010–2011. The largest share of this increase can be credited to countries of the Pacific subregion, with nine additional countries reporting the reception of bilateral assistance in 2012–2013. Countries of all subregions reported that they agreed with the adequacy, timeliness and predictability of financial resources made available by developed country Parties.

50. In the entire region of CEE, an additional four countries received assistance for raising resources from bilateral donors in 2012–2013 compared to the previous biennium 2010–2011. The countries of this region reported that they agreed with the adequacy, timeliness and predictability of financial resources made available by developed country Parties.

51. In the entire NMED region, no countries received assistance for raising resources from bilateral donors in 2012–2013. In the case of these countries, the qualitative assessment of the adequacy, timeliness and predictability of financial resources made available by developed country Parties remained constant, despite a lack of data for 2010–2011 which makes identification of a trend challenging.

VII. Performance indicator CONS-O-17 for outcome 5.3 of The Strategy

Number of DLDD-related project proposals successfully submitted for financing to international financial institutions, facilities and funds, including the GEF / Global target: A steady growth in the number of DLDD-related successfully submitted project proposals is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy: 2009 – 2018.

52. The GEF, the GM and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reported a total of 164 submitted proposals and 172 funded projects with a total commitment of USD 1.1 billion. The largest share is reported by the GEF (USD 890 million), followed by the UNDP (USD 147 million) and the GM (USD 14 million). In previous biennia the total project amount reported by the GEF was USD 266 million in 2010–2011 (including co-financing USD 2.5 billion), and USD 176 million in 2008–2009.

53. While the aggregate United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations commitments reported within the OO 5 reporting cover USD 1.1 billion, the commitments reported to UFA indicate a higher amount of USD 5.1 billion. The difference is likely to be explained by co-financing as indicated by the GEF (USD 2.9 billion).

54. A comparison of the number of ongoing projects and project proposals submitted in the previous biennium across regions and subregions is not directly possible, as these were reported by the country Parties. In the current biennium the data on CONS-O-17 was provided by the multilateral institutions (see table 8), but not by the countries.

55. The following sources of information were provided by the United Nations organizations and intergovernmental organizations together with the amounts stated above:

(a) For the GEF: "(i) a total of 107 projects were approved with funding from the LDFA[5]. The total GEF grant for the projects amounted to USD 652 million, with an additional USD 2.9 billion in co-financing. Of the total GEF grant, USD 199 million were LDFA resources utilized by countries through stand-alone focal area projects or through multi-focal area projects; (ii) the portfolio includes 76 full-sized projects, five medium-sized projects, and 27 Enabling Activity projects. Forty-one of the projects are stand-alone LDFAs utilizing USD 61 million (31per cent), while 60 are multi-focal area projects using USD 578 million from GEF resources, including USD 138 million (69 per cent) of the LDFA resources; (iii) a total of USD 139 million of the focal area resources invested through multi-focal area projects was linked to USD 439 million from other focal areas, including Biodiversity (USD 223 million), Climate Change (USD 139 million), International Waters (USD 22 million), and the SFM/REDD-plus[6] incentive program (USD 55 million). In addition, 31 land degradation relevant projects were approved for LDCF[7] funding and 13 land degradation relevant projects were approved for SCCF[8] funding for a total of USD 238 million":

(b) For the GM: "Grant proposals were successfully submitted to the European Commission for the following projects: FLEUVE - Front Local Environmental pour une Union VertE (EUR 7,750,000), scope | acp, a South-South cooperation project (USD 1,530,648 in 2012–2013), and Integrating Climate Change Finance into Sustainable Land Management Strategies project (USD 2,008,210 in 2012–2013)":

(c) For the UNDP: "Total UNDP-GEF portfolio amount in 2012–2013 equals USD 117 million: Projects listed above as pipeline are the Land Degradation and Multi-Focal Area (MFA) projects with Project Identification Form (PIF) approvals in 2012 and 2013: ten projects (four are pure Land Degradation), total USD 52.7 million in GEF grants

[5] Land Degradation Focal Area.

[6] Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+).

[7] The Least Developed Countries Fund.

[8] Special Climate Change Fund.

plus USD 1.9 million in Project Preparatory Grant (PPG) funds equals USD54.6 million. Projects listed above as approved were CEO endorsed in 2012".

VIII. Performance indicator CONS-O-18 for outcome 5.5 of The Strategy

Amount of financial resources and type of incentives which have enabled access to technology by affected country Parties / Global target: A steady growth in the number of DLDD-related successfully submitted project proposals is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy: 2009 – 2018.

56. In 2012, USD 13.3 billion was allocated to facilitating technology transfer, more than twice the amount for the previous reporting cycle 2010–2011 (see figure 32 and table 9). The total amount declined to USD 9.1 billion in 2013 due to the reduced amount reported by Mesoamerica.

57. For Africa, an additional 27 countries established incentives to facilitate access to technology in 2012–2013 compared to the previous biennium 2010–2011. Countries of the subregions of Southern and Western Africa reported most on their efforts to establish incentives to facilitate access to technology. The subregions show equal shares of countries that did not establish incentives in 2012–2013 (table 10 and figures 33–35).

58. In LAC, an additional 14 countries established incentives to facilitate access to technology in 2012–2013 compared to the previous biennium 2010–2011. The largest share of this increase can be attributed to the Caribbean, with eight additional countries reporting on their efforts to establish incentives to facilitate access to technology. Additionally, countries of the Caribbean report the highest number of countries that did not establish incentives to facilitate access to technology (table 10 and figures 33–35).

59. Statistics for Asia indicate that an additional 20 countries established incentives to facilitate access to technology in 2012–2013 compared to the previous biennium 2010–2011. Countries of the Pacific, South Asia, South East Asia and West Asia subregions report the largest increase and also only a few countries that have not established incentives. For countries of the subregion of South Asia the figure is zero (table 10 and figures 33–35).

60. For CEE, an additional eight countries established incentives to facilitate access to technology in 2012–2013 compared to the previous biennium 2010–2011. A total of four countries have not established such incentives (table 10 and figures 33–35).

61. In NMED, a reduction in the number of countries that have established incentives to facilitate access to technology was observed in 2012–2013 (four countries) compared to the previous biennium 2010–2011 (three countries). A total of seven countries have not established incentives (table 10 and figures 33–35).

62. A positive trend was observed, with a total of 105 countries which established incentives to facilitate access to technology in 2012–2013, compared to 35 countries in 2008–2009 and 34 countries in 2010–2011 (see tables 10–11 and figures 33–35). Countries of the Africa region established the highest number of incentives (41 Yes), followed by countries of Asia (32), LAC (18), CEE (10) and NMED (4). The ratio of countries which established incentives to countries that did not establish incentives was stable across the three bienniums (table 11), with on average 70 per cent of all countries reporting that they had established such incentives.

63. The projected increase of financial resources allocated to facilitating access to technology (table 12 and figure 36) ranges from a minimum average across affected country Parties regions of 3.4 per cent for 2015 to a maximum average of 22 per cent for 2016. Subregional predictions are highly volatile and in general there is no clearly identifiable trend (table 12).

64. The planned percentage increase in financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology as reported for single affected country Parties for 2014–2018 depicts a positive and stable commitment across the years (figure 36).

IX. Conclusions

65. In the 2012–2013 reporting period, the number of reports submitted by affected country Parties and developed country Parties showed a substantial increasing trend compared to previous bienniums, with an average global coverage of over 95 per cent for affected country Parties and 69 per cent for developed country Parties. Coverage for the UNCCD regional annex was: 98 per cent for countries in Africa, 89 per cent for countries in Asia, 94 per cent for countries in LAC, 100 per cent for countries in CEE and 100 per cent for countries in NMED.

66. CONS-O-14: The trend in the number of countries to have established HFs is positive across all five regions of the UNCCD annex and reached a total of 37 per cent in 2012–2013.

67. CONS-O-14: Countries and subregional entities in four regions of the UNCCD annex indicated the following future plans to establish HFs in future bienniums: Africa (15), Asia (22), LAC (12) and CEE (6). The majority of the HFs were planned to be established in the 2014–2015 biennium (44 per cent) or in the 2016–2017 biennium (49 per cent).

68. CONS-O-14: The trend in the support of the development of HFs by the developed country Parties remained constant with a slight decrease compared to the last biennium. However, with the joint efforts of those affected country Parties that have indicated plans to establish HFs and those developed country Parties which have already supported the development of HFs in previous bienniums, it is likely that the target of 50 per cent by 2014 can be reached.

69. CONS-O-15: A stable trend in the amount of financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD was reported. The total commitment of USD 2.2 billion to affected country Parties for DLDD-related activities in 2012–2013 is higher compared to USD 1.3 billion in 2010–2011 but less than USD 2.7 billion in 2008–2009.

70. CONS-O-15: For 2012–2013 a large share of financial resources was made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD for countries in the following subregions: Eastern and Western Africa, the Andean subregion, South Asia and South East Asia.

71. CONS-O-16: An adequate, timely and predictable availability of resources provided by developed country Parties to combat DLDD was reported by affected country Parties (average rating 2.5 out of a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 3).

72. CONS-O-16: Countries from all regions received substantially more assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors (69 countries in 2012–2013) compared to the previous bienniums (31 countries in 2008–2009 and 29 countries in 2010–2011),

and more countries were reporting in the 2012–2013 biennium that did not yet receive assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors.

73. CONS-O-16: Countries in the following subregions reported receiving the most assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors for 2012–2013: Southern and Western Africa, Caribbean and Mesoamerica, Pacific, CEE.

74. CONS-O-17: The commitments by multilateral institutions were USD 1.1 billion (GEF: USD 890 million) as reported in 2012–2013 and USD 2.5 billion (GEF: USD 266 million) as reported in document ICCD/CRIC(11)/12 for the previous biennium 2010–2011. The amounts reported in certain cases included co-financing (for example between the GEF and the UNDP), whereas in other cases stand-alone projects were reported.

75. CONS-O-18: In 2012, USD 13.3 billion was allocated to facilitate technology transfer, more than twice the amount of the previous reporting cycle 2010–2011. The total amount decreased to USD 9.1 billion in 2013.

76. CONS-O-18: A positive trend was identified, with a total of 105 countries which had established incentives to facilitate access to technology in 2012–2013, compared to 35 countries in 2008–2009 and 34 countries in 2010–2011. The following subregions had most countries reporting on their efforts to establish incentives to facilitate access to technology in 2012–2013: Southern and Western Africa, Caribbean, Asia Pacific, South Asia, South East Asia and West Asia, CEE.

77. CONS-O-18: The planned percentage increase in financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology as reported for single affected country Parties for 2014–2018 depicts a positive and stable commitment across the years.

X. Recommendations

78. The following preliminary recommendations may be considered by Parties at the thirteenth session of the CRIC, with a view to initiating early consultations on draft decisions to be forwarded to COP 12 for consideration:

(a) Affected country Parties are urged to increase their efforts in establishing IIFs with the aim of achieving the 50 per cent target set out by The Strategy by 2014. Developed country Parties, the GEF and other multilateral financial institutions are invited to intensify their efforts in supporting all regions in the establishment of IIFs, and specifically those that have expressed plans to establish IIFs for the forthcoming bienniums;

(b) The GM is requested to continue assisting affected country Parties and subregions in developing their IIFs as outlined above and in identifying innovative sources of funding, including new financial opportunities, instruments and mechanisms for this purpose;

(c) Developed country Parties and multilateral institutions, particularly the GEF, are invited to continue to facilitate a sustained increase in the adequacy, timeliness and predictability of the resources provided to affected country Parties and subregions in response to the considerations expressed by these Parties;

(d) As stated in decision 14/COP.11, affected country Parties are invited to continue their ongoing efforts to facilitate access to technology transfer as is reflected in this reporting;

(e) Affected country Parties are invited to step up their efforts in submitting project proposals to multilateral financial institutions, facilities and funds, and to take advantage of support provided for this purpose, particularly (but not limited to) the resources allocated under the GEF and its System for Transparent Allocation of Resources;

(f) The GEF is requested to consider national needs assessments in allocating resources for the next replenishment of the GEF;

(g) Subsidiary bodies and institutions working on the UNCCD process are invited to include the consideration of these recommendations in their respective work programmes and plans that are to be put forward for discussion at COP 12 with a view to providing the required assistance to affected country Parties in relation to operational objective 5 of The Strategy.

Annex

[English only]

Tables and figures accompanying the preliminary analysis of impact indicators established under operational objective 5 of The Strategy

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the following maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations. The information on these maps was derived from digital databases of the United Nations Statistics Division. Care was taken in the creation of these maps. The UNCCD, its staff and contractors cannot accept any responsibility for errors, omissions, or positional accuracy or be held responsible for any damages due to errors or omissions in these maps. Depiction of boundaries is not authoritative. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, including the warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, accompanying these maps and figures. However, notification of any errors will be appreciated.

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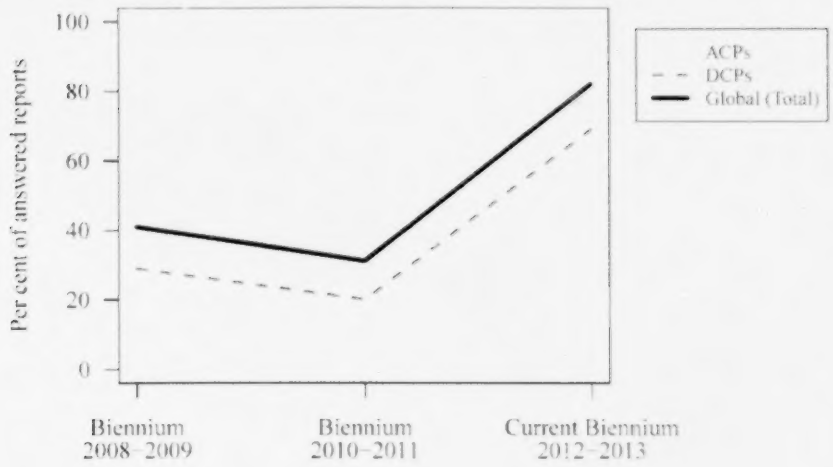

Table 1

Historic trend of answered reports across UNCCD regions, for affected country Parties (ACPs), developed country Parties (DCPs), United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations (UN/IGO), subregional organizations and other reporting entities globally in 2008–2013

Biennium	*Africa*	*Asia*	*Latin America and the Caribbean*	*Central and Eastern Europe*	*Northern Mediterranean*	*ACPs (Subtotal)*	*DCPs*	*UN IGO*	*Subregional organisations*	*Other entities*	*Total*
2008–2009	30	28	17	9	5	89	12	2	0	11	**114**
2010–2011	28	21	11	7	4	71	9	2	3	0	**85**
2012–2013	53	47	31	15	12	159	31	4	3	0	**197**

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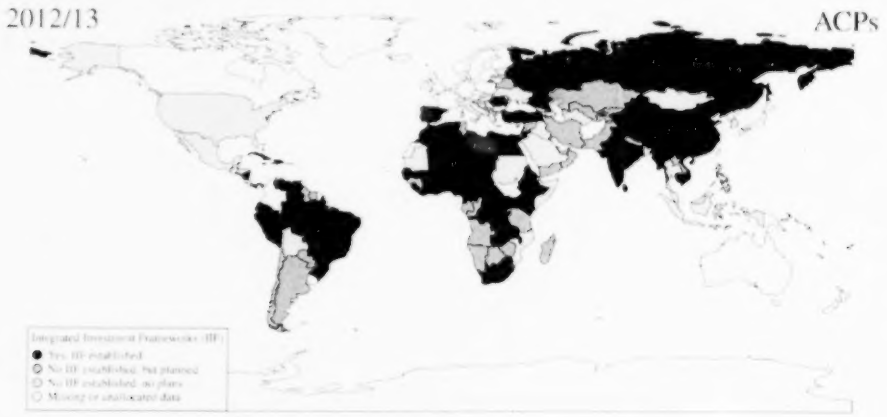
Overview of affected country Parties that have established integrated investment frameworks (IIFs) (Global, 2012–2013)



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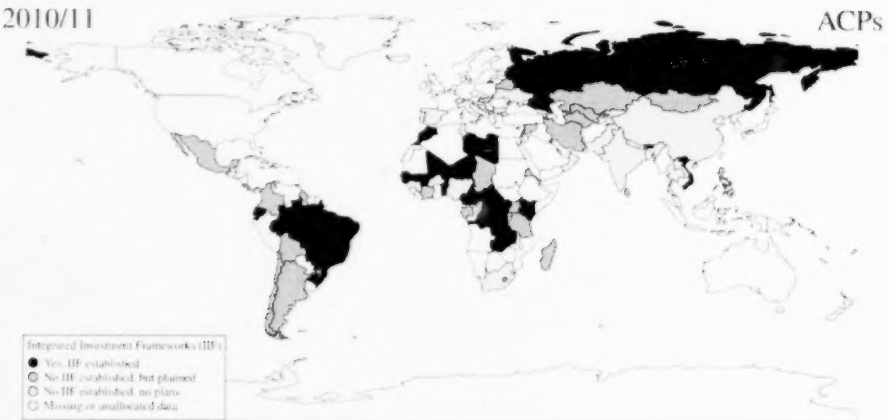

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Historic trend of countries in UNCCD regions and subregions that have established integrated investment frameworks (IIFs) (Yes), have not established IIFs (No), and that planned to establish IIFs (Planned), (Global, 2008–2013)

Region	*Subregion*	*Biennium 2008–2009*				*Biennium 2010–2011*				*Biennium 2012–2013*			
		Yes	*No*	*Planned*	*Total*	*Yes*	*No*	*Planned*	*Total*	*Yes*	*No*	*Planned*	*Total*
Africa		**8**	**14**	**17**	**39**	**12**	**5**	**9**	**26**	**34**	**5**	**15**	**54**
	Central Africa	1	3	5	9	3		3	6	6		5	11
	Eastern Africa	2	2		4			2	2	5	3		8
	Northern Africa	2	2		4	1	1		2	4	1	1	6
	Southern Africa	1	3	4	8	2	1	3	6	6	1	7	14
	Western Africa	2	4	8	14	6	3	1	10	13		2	15
Asia		**2**	**11**	**19**	**32**	**2**	**7**	**12**	**21**	**10**	**17**	**22**	**49**
	Central Asia		2	3	5		1	3	4		1	5	6
	East Asia			2	2		1	1	2	1	2	1	4
	Pacific		2	5	7			2	2	2	6	4	12
	South Asia	1	1	3	5	1	3	1	5	3	1	2	6
	South East Asia	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	3	3	5	2	10
	West Asia		4	4	8		1	4	5	1	2	8	11
Central and Eastern Europe		**1**	**7**	**3**	**11**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**7**	**2**	**7**	**6**	**15**
Latin America and the Caribbean		**1**	**9**	**12**	**22**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**11**	**10**	**8**	**12**	**30**
	Andean		3		3	1		2	3	3	1		4
	Caribbean	1	4	7	12		1	1	2	4	2	8	14
	Mesoamerica		1	3	4		1	2	3	2	5	1	8
	South Cone		1	2	3	1		2	3	1		3	4
Northern			**3**	**3**	**6**		**3**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**8**		**12**
Other ACP											**1**		
ACP[a] (Subtotal)		12	44	54	110	17	21	31	69	60	46	55	161
DCP[b]		3	11		14	9			9	7	20		27
Multilaterals[b]										2	3	1	6
Total		**15**	**55**	**54**	**124**	**26**	**21**	**31**	**78**	**69**	**69**	**56**	**194**

[a] Affected country Party.

[b] Showing number of integrated investment frameworks (IIFs) that were supported by developed country Parties (DCPs) or Multilaterals.

Table 3

Historic trend percentage of countries in UNCCD regions and subregions that have established integrated investment frameworks (IIFs) (Yes), have not established IIFs (No), and that planned to establish IIFs (Planned), (Global, 2008–2013)

Region	*Subregion*	*Biennium 2008–2009*			*Biennium 2010–2011*			*Biennium 2012–2013*		
		Yes(%)	*No(%)*	*Planned(%)*	*Yes(%)*	*No(%)*	*Planned(%)*	*Yes(%)*	*No(%)*	*Planned(%)*
Africa		**21**	**36**	**43.59**	**46**	**19**	**35**	**63**	**9**	**28**
	Central Africa	11	33	56	50		50	55	0	45
	Eastern Africa	50	50				100	63	38	
	Northern Africa	50	50		50	50		67	17	17
	Southern Africa	13	38	50	33	17	50	43	7	50
	Western Africa	14	29	57	60	30	10	87	0	13
Asia		**6**	**34**	**59**	**10**	**33**	**57**	**20**	**35**	**45**
	Central Asia		40	60		25	75		17	83
	East Asia			100		50	50	25	50	25
	Pacific		29	71			100	17	50	33
	South Asia	20	20	60	20	60	20	50	17	33
	South East Asia	20	40	40	33	33	33	30	50	20
	West Asia		50	50		20	80	9	18	73
Central and Eastern Europe		**9**	**64**	**27**	**14**	**57**	**29**	**13**	**47**	**40**
Latin America and the Caribbean		**5**	**41**	**55**	**18**	**18**	**64**	**33**	**27**	**40**
	Andean		100		33		67	75	25	
	Caribbean	8	33	58		50	50	29	14	57
	Mesoamerica		25	75		33	67	25	63	13
	South Cone		33	67	33		67	25		75
Northern Mediterranean			**50**	**50**		**75**	**25**	**33**	**67**	
Other ACPs									**100**	
ACP[a] (Subtotal)		11	40	49	25	30	45	37	29	34
DCP[b]		21	79		100			26	74	
Multilaterals[b]								33	50	17
Total		**12**	**44**	**44**	**33**	**27**	**40**	**36**	**36**	**29**

[a] Affected country Party.

[b] Showing number of integrated investment frameworks (IIFs) that were supported by developed country Parties (DCPs) or Multilaterals.

III. Tables and figures for performance indicator CONS-O-15

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Countries supported by developed country Parties globally in 2012–2013 (number of activities)

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Countries supported by developed country Parties in Africa in 2012–2013 (number of activities)

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2012/13 As reported by DCPs

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Countries supported by developed country Parties in Eastern Europe and Northern Mediterranean in 2012–2013 (number of activities)

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Countries supported by developed country Parties in Central and Eastern Europe and Northern Mediterranean in 2012–2013 (nominal commitments in USD million)

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Countries supported by developed country Parties in Central and Eastern Europe and Northern Mediterranean in 2012–2013 (weighted commitments in USD million)

Table 4

Amount of financial resources (USD) made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD in affected country Parties by regions and subregions in 2012–2013*

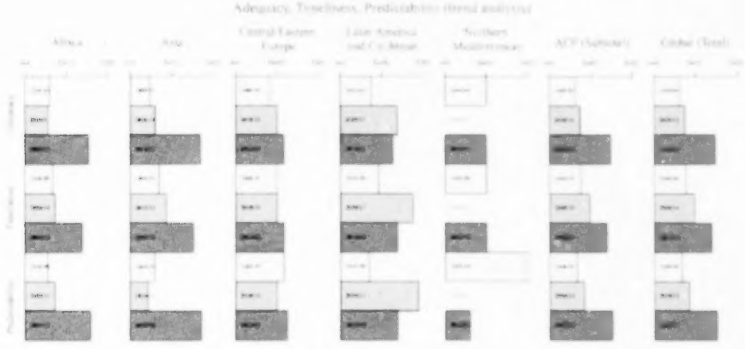
Region	*Subregion*	*Number of activities*	*Nominal commitments*	*Weighted commitments*
Africa		**887**	**1 314 373 838**	**386 424 928**
	Central Africa	108	127 503 496	44 557 908
	Eastern Africa	197	417 430 744	104 826 435
	Northern Africa	96	51 163 968	19 784 555
	Southern Africa	138	170 085 334	58 720 788
	Western Africa	348	548 190 296	158 535 242
Asia		**345**	**750 931 707**	**359 442 761**
	Central Asia	20	7 630 069	2 831 347
	East Asia	130	102 801 469	38 581 677
	Pacific	1	56 139	18 713
	South Asia	68	237 595 784	109 393 963
	South East Asia	77	383 336 938	200 175 083
	West Asia	49	19 511 308	8 441 978
Central and Eastern Europe		**23**	**12 790 153**	**5 395 959**
Latin America and the		**320**	**160 122 270**	**51 270 646**
	Andean	118	91 923 121	25 356 295
	Caribbean	35	22 273 097	8 065 727
	Mesoamerica	70	18 265 044	7 128 460
	South Cone	97	27 661 008	10 720 164
Northern Mediterranean		**4**	**891 914**	**569 671**
Total		**1 579**	**2 239 109 882**	**803 103 965**

* Excluding countries which have the status of affected and developed country parties as recipients

IV. Tables and figures for performance indicator CONS-O-16

Figure 28

Historic trend of degree of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of financial resources made available by developed country Parties to UNCCD in 2008–2013



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Assistance received by affected country Parties in raising resources from bilateral donors globally in 2010–2011

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Assistance received by affected country Parties in raising resources from bilateral donors globally in 2008–2009

Table 5

Historic trend of average degree of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of financial resources made available by developed country Parties across UNCCD regions and subregions in 2008–2013

		Adequacy			*Timeliness*			*Predictability*		
Region	*Subregion*	*2008–2009*	*2010–2011*	*2012–2013*	*2008–2009*	*2010–2011*	*2012*	*2008–2009*	*2010*	*2012*
Africa		**1,6**	**1,7**	**2,6**	**1,7**	**1,7**	**2,4**	**1,6**	**1,6**	**2,5**
	Central Africa	1,9	2,0	2,4	1,8	1,8	2,4	1,6	1,8	2,3
	Eastern Africa	1,0	1,0	2,6	2,0	1,0	2,4	2,5	1,0	2,5
	Northern Africa	1,0	2,0	2,7	1,0	2,0	2,7	1,0	2,0	2,7
	Southern Africa	1,5	1,4	2,7	1,5	1,6	2,4	1,5	1,6	2,5
	Western Africa	1,6	2,0	2,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	1,6	1,4	2,6
Asia		**1,6**	**1,4**	**2,7**	**1,7**	**1,9**	**2,5**	**1,5**	**1,6**	**2,7**
	Central Asia	2,7	2,0	2,2	2,7	2,3	2,2	2,3	2,3	3,0
	East Asia	1,0	1,5	2,7	1,0	1,5	2,0	1,0	1,5	2,7
	Pacific	1,7	1,0	2,8	1,0	2,0	2,6	1,3	1,0	2,7
	South Asia	1,0	1,3	3,0	1,3	1,3	2,8	1,3	1,3	2,7
	South East Asia	1,7	1,0	2,6	2,0	2,0	2,5	1,7	1,5	2,5
	West Asia	1,3	1,5	2,9	1,7	2,0	2,6	1,0	1,7	2,8
Central and Eastern Europe		**2,2**	**2,0**	**2,3**	**2,0**	**2,0**	**2,2**	**1,8**	**2,0**	**2,2**
Latin America and the Caribbean		**1,7**	**2,9**	**2,4**	**1,9**	**2,8**	**2,4**	**1,8**	**2,4**	**2,3**
	Andean	0,0	3,0	1,5	0,0	3,0	1,5	0,0	3,0	1,5
	Caribbean	1,6	0,0	2,7	1,9	0,0	2,7	1,6	0,0	2,5
	Mesoamerica	1,0	2,7	2,4	1,0	3,0	2,5	2,0	2,0	2,5
	South Cone	3,0	3,0	2,3	3,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0
Northern Mediterranean		**3,0**	**0,0**	**1,6**	**2,0**	**0,0**	**2,0**	**2,0**	**0,0**	**2,0**
Average value		1,7	1,8	2,5	1,8	2,0	2,4	1,6	1,7	2,5

Note: Range: 0 = no data available, 1 = not well received, 2 = fairly well received, 3 = well received.

Table 6

Historic trend of numbers of affected country Parties across UNCCD regions and subregions that received assistance (Yes), or that did not receive assistance (No) in raising resources from bilateral donors globally in 2008–2013

		2008–2009		2010–2011		2012–2013	
Region	*Subregion*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
Africa		**15**	**8**	**11**	**7**	**23**	**29**
	Central Africa	3	4	3	2	4	6
	Eastern Africa	2		1	1	4	3
	Northern Africa	2			1	2	4
	Southern Africa	2	3	3	2	6	8
	Western Africa	6	1	4	1	7	8
Asia		**9**	**5**	**11**	**4**	**28**	**17**
	Central Asia	2		2	1	5	
	East Asia	1		1		2	1
	Pacific	1	1	1	1	10	2
	South Asia	2	1	1	2	4	2
	South East Asia	2	1	2		6	3
	West Asia	1	2	4		1	9
Central and Eastern Europe		**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**9**
Latin America and the Caribbean		**4**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**13**	**16**
	Andean			3		3	1
	Caribbean	2	3			4	9
	Mesoamerica		1	2		3	4
	South Cone	2		1	1	3	2
Northern Mediterranean							9
Other ACPs							1
Total		**31**	**19**	**29**	**13**	**69**	**81**

Table 7

Historic trend in per cent of affected country Parties across UNCCD regions and subregions that received assistance (Yes), or that did not receive assistance (No) in raising resources from bilateral donors globally in 2008–2013

		Biennium 2008–2009		*Biennium 2010–2011*		*Biennium 2012–2013*	
Region	*Subregion*	*Yes (%)*	*No (%)*	*Yes (%)*	*No (%)*	*Yes (%)*	*No (%)*
Africa		**65**	**35**	**61**	**39**	**44**	**56**
	Central Africa	43	57	60	40	40	60
	Eastern Africa	100		50	50	57	43
	Northern Africa	100			100	33	67
	Southern Africa	40	60	60	40	43	57
	Western Africa	86	14	80	20	47	53
Asia		**64**	**36**	**73**	**27**	**62**	**38**
	Central Asia	100		67	33	100	
	East Asia	100		100		67	33
	Pacific	50	50	50	50	83	17
	South Asia	67	33	33	67	67	33
	South East Asia	67	33	100		67	33
	West Asia	33	67	100		10	90
Central and Eastern Europe		**60**	**40**	**50**	**50**	**36**	**64**
Latin America and the Caribbean		**50**	**50**	**86**	**14**	**45**	**55**
	Andean			100		75	25
	Caribbean	40	60			31	69
	Mesoamerica		100	100		43	57
	South Cone	100		50	50	60	40
Northern Mediterranean							**100**
Other ACPs							**100**
Average value		62	38	69	31	46	54

V. Table for performance indicator CONS-O-17

Table 8

Total amount raised for financing DLDD-related projects (USD), number of proposals submitted to international financial institutions and number of proposals funded through international financial institutions globally in 2012–2013

Entity	*Amount (USD)*	*Submitted Proposals*	*Funded Proposals*
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	889 930 000	151	151
Global Mechanism (GM)	14 207 508	3	3
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	146 892 806	10	18
Total	**1 051 030 314**	**164**	**172**

VI. Tables and figures for performance indicator CONS-O-18

Figure 32

Total amount of resources (USD million) allocated by affected country Parties across UNCCD regions to facilitate access to technology globally in 2012–2013

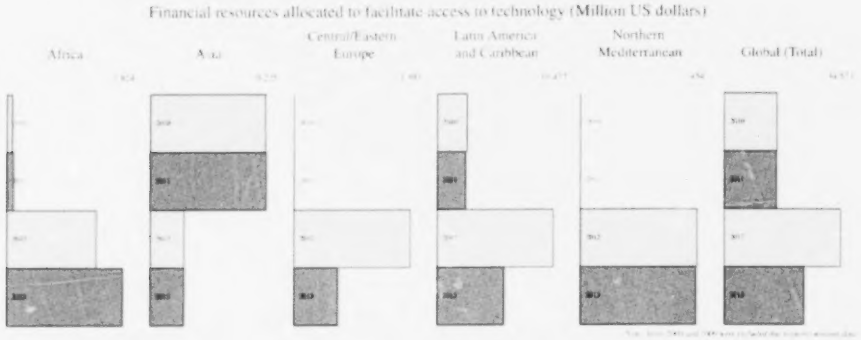


Figure 33

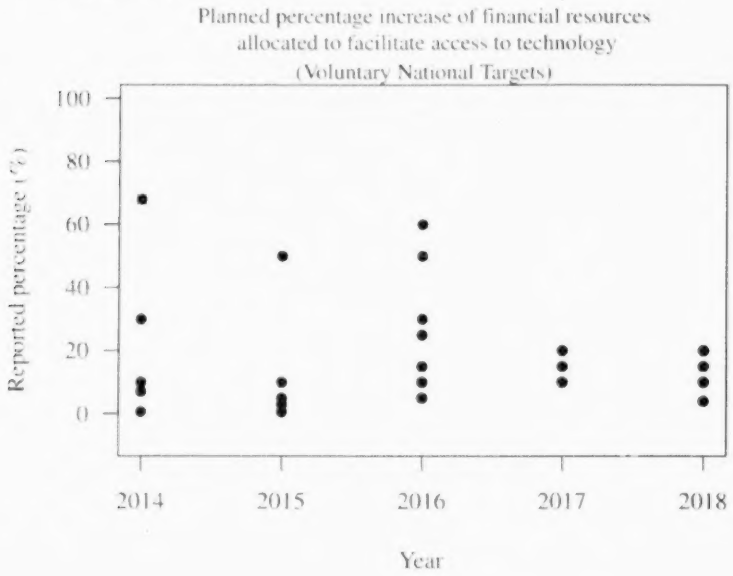
Overview of countries that established incentives to facilitate access to technology globally in 2012–2013

Figure 34
Overview of countries that established incentives to facilitate access to technology globally in 2010–2011

Figure 35
Overview of countries that established incentives to facilitate access to technology globally in 2008–2009

Figure 36

Planned percentage increase of financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology globally in 2014–2018.



Note: Affected country Parties are represented by a single dot.

Table 9

Estimated amount (USD) of financial resources allocated by affected country Parties (ACPs) to UNCCD regions and subregions to facilitate access to technology (Global, 2008–2013)

Region	*Subregion*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*
Africa			**100 000**	**98 400 000**	**123 800 000**	**1 565 513 182**	**2 036 203 852**
	Central Africa			200 000	200 000	156 422 833	162 337 698
	Eastern Africa					103 501 392	135 721 222
	Northern Africa			3 000 000	2 600 000	102 519 546	101 802 028
	Southern Africa					25 374 644	26 694 389
	Western Africa		100 000	95 200 000	121 000 000	1 177 694 766	1 609 648 516
Asia				**3 547 900 000**	**3 588 400 000**	**1 040 616 825**	**1 047 593 845**
	Central Asia			23 400 000	32 400 000	65 279 189	71 894 566
	East Asia					11 225 008	13 518 270
	Pacific					50 254 992	51 115 632
	South Asia			4 100 000	5 300 000	11 037 396	12 081 553
	South East Asia			20 400 000	50 700 000	301 281 659	286 989 490
	West Asia			3 500 000 000	3 500 000 000	601 538 580	611 994 335
Central and Eastern Europe			**141 865 870**	**1 000 000**	**1 800 000**	**1 153 087 742**	**437 190 915**
Latin America and the Caribbean				**2 413 600 000**	**2 309 200 000**	**9 358 199 614**	**5 396 342 556**
	Andean			4 200 000	5 100 000	15 021 687	14 510 699
	Caribbean					145 099 023	39 732 410
	Mesoamerica			2 298 800 000	2 159 500 000	9 056 294 718	3 668 003 933
	South Cone			110 600 000	144 600 000	141 784 186	1 674 095 514
Northern Mediterranean						**228 199 199**	**226 164 073**
Total			**141 965 870**	**6 060 900 000**	**6 023 200 000**	**13 345 616 561**	**9 143 495 242**

Table 10

Total number of countries across UNCCD regions and subregions that established incentives (Yes) to facilitate access to technology or did not establish incentives (No) (Global, 2008–2013)

		2008–2009			2010–2011			2012–2013		
Region	*Subregion*	*Yes*	*No*	*Total*	*Yes*	*No*	*Total*	*Yes*	*No*	*Total*
Africa		**16**	**5**	**21**	**14**	**5**	**19**	**41**	**12**	**53**
	Central Africa	3		4	3	1	4	7	3	10
	Eastern Africa	2	0	2	2	0	2	6	2	8
	Northern Africa	1	0	1	1	0	1	5	1	6
	Southern Africa	4	2	6	3	2	5	11	3	14
	Western Africa	6	2	8	5	2	7	12	3	15
Asia		**7**	**4**	**11**	**12**	**4**	**16**	**32**	**11**	**43**
	Central Asia	1	0	1	3	1	4	3	1	4
	East Asia	0	0		1	0	1	2	1	3
	Pacific	1	2	3	0	0		6	5	11
	South Asia	2		2	2	1	3	6	0	6
	South East Asia	1	1	2	2	1	3	7	3	10
	West Asia	2	1	3	4	1	5	8	1	9
Central and Eastern Europe		**3**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**10**	**4**	**14**
Latin America and the Caribbean		**7**	**4**	**11**	**4**	**1**	**5**	**18**	**10**	**28**
	Andean	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	4
	Caribbean	4	2	6	0	0		8	6	14
	Mesoamerica	2	0	2	2	0	2	4	2	6
	South Cone	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	4
Northern Mediterranean		**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**11**
Total		**35**	**16**	**51**	**34**	**12**	**46**	**105**	**44**	**149**

Table 11

Percentage of countries across UNCCD regions and subregions that established incentives (Yes) to facilitate access to technology or did not establish incentives (No) (Global, 2008–2013)

		2008–2009		2010–2011		2012–2013	
Region	*Subregion*	*Yes (%)*	*No(%)*	*Yes(%)*	*No(%)*	*Yes(%)*	*No(%)*
Africa		**76**	**24**	**74**	**26**	**77**	**23**
	Central Africa	75	25	75	25	70	30
	Eastern Africa	100	0	100	0	75	25
	Northern Africa	100	0	100	0	83	17
	Southern Africa	67	33	60	40	79	21
	Western Africa	75	25	71	29	80	20
Asia		**64**	**36**	**75**	**25**	**74**	**26**
	Central Asia	100	0	75	25	75	25
	East Asia	0	0	100	0	67	33
	Pacific	33	67	0	0	55	45
	South Asia	100	0	67	33	100	0
	South East Asia	50	50	67	33	70	30
	West Asia	67	33	80	20	89	11
Central and Eastern Europe		**75**	**25**	**67**	**33**	**71**	**29**
Latin America and the Caribbean		**64**	**36**	**80**	**20**	**64**	**36**
	Andean	0	100	0	100	75	25
	Caribbean	67	33	0	0	57	43
	Mesoamerica	100	0	100	0	67	33
	South Cone	50	50	100	0	75	25
Northern Mediterranean		**50**	**50**	**67**	**33**	**36**	**64**
Average value		69	31	74	26	70	30

Table 12

Overview of percentage increase of financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology by a given year (Global, 2014–2018)

Region	*Subregion*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*
Africa		**26.5**	**-8.6**	**37.5**	**12.5**	**12.5**
	Central Africa	0.7	0.6			
	Eastern Africa	7.1				10
	Northern Africa	30				
	Southern Africa	68			12.5	13.3
	Western Africa		-11.7	37.5		
Asia		**10**	**3**	**20**		**16.7**
	Central Asia					
	East Asia					
	Pacific		3	5		10
	South Asia					20
	South East Asia	10		23.8		
	West Asia					20
Central and Eastern Europe			**27.5**			**10**
Latin America and the Caribbean				**15**	**20**	**11.3**
	Andean					
	Caribbean			10		7
	Mesoamerica			17.5	20	
	South Cone					20
Northern Mediterranean		**10**				**20**
Total		**21**	**3.4**	**22**	**15**	**13.4**

VII. Sources of information

Abbreviation	*Entity*	*Homepage / web link*
	10th Malaysia Plan	http://www.epu.gov.my/epu-theme/RMKE10/img/pdf/en/chapt6.pdf
CGIAR	A Global Agricultural Research Partnership	http://www.cgiar.org
MESA SDAC	African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development financial reports	http://www.mesasadc.org/
APIA	Agence de Promotion des Investissements Agricoles	http://www.apia.com.tn/
ANIP	Agência Nacional para o Investimento Privado	http://www.anip.co.ao/
	Agrarian Sector Reform Programme	http://minagro.tj
	Agricultural and Forestry Academy of Science, Forestry Research Institute	
	Agriculture Department - Crop Development and SLM Division	
	Aid Policy Framework	http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/108/a/242899
	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre, Khumaltar, Lalitpur	
ALNAP	Annual Innovation Fairs	http://www.alnap.org/ourwork/innovations/fair
	Annual Report of Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, Nepal	
	Answers to the Questionnaire for Stakeholders (Government institutions)	http://www.midas.co.me/indexEn.htm
	Antigua Ministry of Agriculture	http://www.antiguanice.com/v2/client.php?id=1030
	Approved PIF titled Pakistan-National Action Programme Alignment and Strengthening of National Reporting Processes	
	Asamblea Nacional Poder Popular	
FUNDECI	Banco do Nordeste do Brasil	https://www.bnb.gov.br/content/aplicacao/sobre_nordeste/fundeci/gerados/fundeci_obtendo.asp
BARC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	http://aas.cgiar.org/partners/bangladesh-agricultural-research-council-barc
PERACOD	Programme pour la promotion des energies rénouvables, de l'électrification rurale et de l'approvisionnement durable en combustlibles domestiques (Biocharbon et technologies performantes de carbonisation)	http://www.peracod.sn/?Biocharbon-et-technologies&lang=fr

Abbreviation	*Entity*	*Homepage / web link*
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative	http://www.biodiversityfinance.net/
	Botswana Millennium Development Goals Status Report	
	Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	
	Cabinet Secretary	
CSI/GDT	Cadre strategique d'investissement pour la gestion durable des terres (CSI/GDT)	
Camoes	Camões - Instituto da Cooperação e da Lingua, I. P	http://www.instituto-camoes.pt/
CACILM	Central Asian Countries for Land Management	http://global-mechanism.org/platforms-and-initiatives/central-asian-countries-initiative-for-land-management-cacilm
CNR	Comision Nacional de Riego	http://www.cnr.gob.cl/Ley18450/Paginas/sistema18450.aspx
COMCURE	Comision para el ordenamiento y manejo de la cuenca del rio Reventazon	http://comcure.go.cr/
CNFL	Compania Nacional de Fuerza y Luz	https://www.cnfl.go.cr/
FDR	Compte d'Affectation Special- Fond National Forestier, Fonds de développement agricole et FDR (rural)	
	Concept to transfer to the green economy	http://strategy2050.kz/ru/news/1211/
CNEDD	Conseil National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable	
COOPELESCA	Cooperativa de electrificacion de San Carlos	http://www.coopelesca.co.cr/
CONAF	Corporación Nacional Forestal	http://www.conaf.cl/nuestros-bosques/
GEDEFOR	Decentralised Forest Management Programme, Mali	
	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	
DBM	Department of Budget and Management	
	Department of Environment	
	Department of Environmental Affairs	http://www.environment.gov.za
	Department of Forestry	
	Department of National Treasury	http://www.treasury.gov.za/
	Department of Science and Technology	
	Department of Waters, Forests and Fish-farming, National Environment Protection Agency	
DRC	Desert Research Center	http://www.gndri.net/institution_drc_cairo_egypt_gn.php?PHPSESSID=colsrr36689hi8qkm31d4ap5nb2
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa	http://www.dbsa.org

Abbreviation	*Entity*	*Homepage / web link*
	Development Cooperation Department of the MFA	
DIPRES	Direccion de Presupuestos	http://www.dipres.gob.cl/595/w3-propertyvalue-15401.html
DNTA	Direccion Nacional de Tecnologias Ambientas	
	Direction des Eaux et Forets	
DGP	Direction General du Plan	
DGCOOP	Direction Générale de la Cooperation du Ministaire des Finance	http://www.finances.gov.bf/index.php/le-ministere/les-services-centraux/dgcoop
DGEF	Direction Generale des Forest et Faune	
	Directions Générale des Etudes et des Statistiques	http://www.stat-gabon.org/
GDT	Document de Strategies de Financement Intégré pour la GDT	
CSI-GDT	Document du cadre strategique d'investissement en gestion durable des terres	
DSCRP	Documents strategie de la Croissance pour la reduction de la pauverte	
DMCSEE	Drought Management Centre for Southeastern Europe	http://www.dmcsee.org/
D/GD	Dry Zone Greening Department	
	Economic Planning & Statistics - Ministry of Agriculture	
ESPH	Empresa de Servicios Publicos de Heredia	https://www.esph-sa.com/site/
	Environment and Conservation Division	
EMA	Environmental Management Agency	http://www.ema.co.zw/
	Environmental Management Department	
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	
BIOS	Environmental protection, sustainable agriculture and community development in the Republic of Moldova	http://bios.ong.md/en/?l=en
EI	Equator Initiative	http://www.equatorinitiative.org/
EARTH	Escuela de Agricultura de la Región Tropical Húmeda	http://www.earth.ac.cr/
GEO V CUBA	Estado del medio ambiente cubano	
	Estrategia Ambiental Nacional	
EFLGSS	Estrategia de financiacion integrada para la gestion s stenible de suelos	
	Ethiopian Investment Agency	
	Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture	
	Ethiopian Ministry of Environment and Forest	

Abbreviation	*Entity*	*Homepage / web link*
	Ethiopian Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	
ECBI	European Capacity Building Initiative	
	Federal Ministry of Agriculture	
	Federal Ministry of Environment	
	Financiadora de estudios e projects do Ministario da Ciencia, Tecnologia e Informacao	http://www.finep.gov.br/
	Financial Departement of the European Agriculture Fond for Rural Development	http://www.finprv.sk/index.php?p=2#os_4_realizacia_pristupu_leader
FONACIT	Fondo Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnologia e Innovacion	http://www.fonacit.gob.ve/
FONAFIFO	Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Forestal	http://www.fonafifo.go.cr/
	Foreign Cooperation of the Ministry of Forestry	
	Forest and Wildlife Department	
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership	http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org
	Forest Policy and Action Plan	
	Forestry Service, Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	
IDEA	Fundacion Instituto de Estudios Avanzados	http://www.idea.gob.ve
FUNDECOR	Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Cordillera Volcanica Central	http://www.fundecor.org/en
	Gastos de inversion para la proteccion del medio ambiente	
GIZ	German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation	http://www.giz.de/en/
GEF	Global Environment Facility	
GEF SGP	Global Environment Facility Small Grant Programme UNDP	https://sgp.undp.org/
GEF SCCF	Global Environment Facility Special Climate Change Fund	http://www.thegef.org/gef/SCCF
GEF LDCF	Global Environment Facility Special Least Developed Country Fund	http://www.thegef.org/gef/LDCF
GEF Trust Fund	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	http://www.thegef.org/gef/trust_funds
GM	Global Mechanism	http://global-mechanism.org/
GM IFS	Global Mechansim Integrated Financing Strategy	http://www.global-mechanism.org/dynamic/documents/document_file/ifs_eweb.pdf
	Gobiernos Autonomo Descentralizados Provinciales, Cantonales y Parroquiales	

Abbreviation	*Entity*	*Homepage / web link*
GORTT	Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect
GFC	Guyana Forestry Commission	www.forestry.gov.gy
GRIF	Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund	www.guyanareddfund.org
HC3N	Haut Commissariat à l'initiative 3N	
	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	
	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education	
	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education	
MAGAP, SENAGUA	Información reportada por instituciones gubernamenales	http://www.agua.gob.ec/
	Iniciativa Latinoamericana y Caribea para el desarrollo Sostenible CUBA	
	Institut National de Pedologie	
	Institute of Pedology, Agrochemistry and Soil Protection	
INDAP	Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario	http://indap.gob.cl/programas/sistema-de-incentivos-para-la-sustentabilidad-agroambiental-de-los-suel
INTA	Instituto de Innovacion y Transferencia de Tecnologia Agropecuaria	http://www.inta.go.cr/
	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperacion para la Agricultura en Paraguay	
IMN	Instituto Meteorologico Nacional	http://www.imn.ac.cr/
IVIC	Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas	http://www.ivic.gob.ve/
IFS	Integrated Financing Strategy for Sustainable Land Management	
	Integrated Watershed Management Approach - Poverty Alleviation Project Document	
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank Project Document on Environmental Policy	http://www.iadb.org/
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development	
ITP	International Training Programme in West Africa	
MFA	Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs	http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/Pages/default.aspx
MASHAV	Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation	http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/mashav/AboutMASHAV/Pages/default.aspx

Abbreviation	*Terms*	*Homepage / web link*
MASHAV	Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation	http://mfa.gov.il/mfa/mashav/Pages/default.aspx
	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	
	Kenya Revenue Authority	
METTELSAT	Agence Nationale de Météorologie et de Télédétection par Satellite	http://www.meteo-congo-kinshasa.net/
	La Direction Générale de l'Environnement	
	Labores Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales	
CCMRD	Land and Water Resources Sub-committees	
	Land Development Department	
	Land Resource Planning & Development Division - Ministry of Agriculture	
	Law on Forest	http://www.apartados.hacienda.gob.mx/contabilidad/documentos/informe_cuenta/2013/html/t3_Info
	Law on Soil Protection and Coping with Desertification	http://www.apartados.hacienda.gob.mx/contabilidad/documentos/informe_cuenta/2012/html/sector
	Le Point focal national de la convention de la lutte contre la désertification	
MDE/PNUD	Le Programme des Nations unies pour le développement	
	Livelihood improvement strategy 2020	
LCDS	Low Carbon Development Strategy	www.lcds.gov.gy
	Luz para todos - Programa de Electrificao para o Sector Rural	http://www.cgtee.gov.br/sitenovo/index.php?secao=103&periodico=13
	Ministaire chargé des nouvelles technologies	
	Ministaire de l'Eau, de l'Environnement, de l'Amanagement du Territoire et de l'Urbanisme	http://www.burundi-gov.bi/Burundi-Politique-Ministere-de-l
	Ministaire de l'enseignement superieur, universitaire et recherche scientifique	http://www.enseignement.gouv.ci/
MESUDD	Ministaire de l'Environnement de la Salubrite Urbaine et du Développement Durable	
	Ministaire de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable	
MPAT/DC	Ministaire du Plan de l'Amenagement du Territoire et du Développement Communautaire	
	Ministère de l'enseignement superieur et de de la recherche scientifique	http://www.enseignement.gouv.ci/

Abbreviation	Entity	Homepage / web link
MAEDI	Ministere des Affaires etrangeres et du Développement international	http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/le-ministere-et-son-reseau/annuaires-et-adresses/le-maedi/adresses-du-ministere-des-affaires
	Ministere en charge de l'Environnement	
MAG	Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia	http://www.mag.go.cr/
	Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Alimentacion	
MAGAP	Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganaderia, Acuacultura y Pesca	
MINAE	Ministerio de Ambiente y Energia	http://www.minae.go.cr/
	Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Tierras	http://www.agrobolivia.gob.bo/
MGAP-RENARE	Ministerio de Ganaderia, Agricultura y Pesca de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay	http://www.mgap.gub.uy/portal/page.aspx
	Ministerio de Hacienda y Presupuesto	
	Ministerio de las Comunas	
	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino	
	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales	
	Ministerio de Planificacion del Desarrollo	http://www.planificacion.gob.bo/
	Ministerio del Ambiente - Coordinacion General de Planificacion e Informacion	
	Ministerio del Ambiente - Subsecretaria de Cambio Climatico	
	Ministerio del Ambiente - Subsecretaria de Patrimonio Natural	
	Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente	http://www.minamb.gob.ve/
	Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Agricultura y Tierras	http://www.mat.gob.ve/
	Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Alimentacion	http://www.minpal.gob.ve/
	Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Ciencia, Tecnologia e Innovacion	http://www.mcti.gob.ve/
	Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Energia Electrica	http://www.mppee.gob.ve/
	Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Salud	http://www.mpps.gob.ve/
	Ministerio del Poder Popular para las Finanzas	
MMA	Ministerio do Meio Ambiente - Departamento de Combate a Desertificacion	
	Ministries for Agriculture, Environment and Foreign Affairs	

Abbreviation	Name	Homepage web-link
	Ministry of Minerals - Environment	
	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Department for Multilateral Development Cooperation, Section for Global Environment and Climate Change	http://www.government.se/sb/d/2059
	Ministry of Agriculture	
FDA	Ministry of Agriculture - Agriculture Development Fund	
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources	http://www.minagri.gov.rw/
	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection	
	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	
	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests Department of Agriculture	
MOAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	http://www.modins.net/myanmarinfo/ministry/agriculture.htm
	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	
	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	http://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?navID=1&sID=43&navID2=280
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	http://www.mard.gov.vn
	Ministry of agriculture and rural development	http://www.madr.ro/ro/
AFIR	Ministry of agriculture and rural development	http://www.apdrp.ro/
	Ministry of agriculture and rural development	http://www.mpsr.sk/
	Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives	
	Ministry of Agriculture livestock and fisheries	
MAAH	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries SLM Programme	
	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Water Administration	http://www.bujqesia.gov.al/
	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	
	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forest	
	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment	
	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries	
	Ministry of Development	http://www.mod.gov.tr/Pages/index.aspx
	Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination	

Abbreviation	Entity	Homepage / web link
	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan Republic	http://www.eco.gov.az/en/
	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine	
	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development	
	Ministry of economy of the Slovak Republic	http://www.economy.gov.sk/
	Ministry of Energy and Power Development	
	Ministry of Environment	http://www.gpp.pt/pdr2020/
	Ministry of Environment	http://www.minzp.sk/
MEE & RE	Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy	
	Ministry of Environment and Water	http://www.moew.gov.ae/en/home.aspx
	Ministry of Environment Climate Change Disaster Management and Meteorology	
	Ministry of Environment water and Natural resources	
	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation	
MOECAI	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry	http://www.moecaf.gov.mm/
	Ministry of Finance	http://www.finance.gov.al/
	Ministry of Finance	http://www.mof.go.tz/
	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	
	Ministry of Finance and Economic development and Regional States of the Federal Government	
	Ministry of Finance Eritrea	
	Ministry of Finance Trade and Investment	
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Israel	
	Ministry of Forestry	
	Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation	
	Ministry of Forestry and Research	
	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Affairs	
	Ministry of Health	
	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities	
	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources	
	Ministry of Land, Water, Environment and Climate Change	
	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	

Abbreviation	Entity	Homepage / web link
MOLFRD	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development	http://consult-myanmar.com/tag/molfrd/
	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development	
MINIRENA	Ministry of Natural Resources	http://www.minirena.gov.rw/index.php?id=3
	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment	
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	http://www.monre.gov.vn/wps/portal/Trangchu?lut/p/c5/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3hnd0cPE3MfAwMDT1dDA89AtyBjD3cflyBfPxykwyzeAAdwNND388jPTdUvyM4rBwDpuoT1/dl3/d3/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/	
	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment	http://www.nre.gov.gy/bulletin.html
	Ministry of Physical Development, Housing and Urban Renewal: Department of Planning	
	Ministry of Planing	
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development	
	Ministry of Planning and Devolution	
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology	http://www.most.gov.vn
	Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining	
	Ministry of Strategic Planning	
	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology	
MOE	Ministry of the Environment	http://www.moe.gov.al/
	Ministry of Trade and Industry	
MOT	Ministry of Transport	http://www.mot.gov.mm/
	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	
CACILM	Multicountry Capacity building projects	http://global-mechanism.org/platforms-and-initiatives/central-asian-countries-initiative-for-land-manage
NAP	National action of programme	
	National Action Program for Combating Desertification	
	National Action Programme for conservation of environmental resource	
	National Action Programme for Nature Protection	
NAFRI	National Advanced Fire and Resource Institute	http://www.nafri.gov/
VUPOP	National Agriculture and Food Center	http://www.vupop.sk/
	National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy	

Abbreviation	*Units*	*Homepage / web link*
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans	https://www.cbd.int/nbsap
	National Climate Change Investment Plan	
	National Development Strategy	
	National Drought Management Authority	
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority	
	National Environment Service - Cook Islands	
NETFUND	National Environment Trust Fund	http://www.netfund.go.ke/
	National Focal Agency's report on international trainings attended	
NFP	National focal point	
FNI	National Fund for Research	
	National Planning Agency	
	National Science and Technology Council	
NSSC	National Soil Services Centre	http://www.nssc.gov.bt/
BELSTAT	National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus	http://www.belstat.gov.by/ofitsialnaya-statistika/otrasli-statistiki/okruzhayuschaya-sreda/operativnye-p
	National Strategic Planning & Development	
NSLMC	National Sustainable Land Management Committee, Federal Ministry of Agriculture	
	National Technology Business Centre	
	National Treasury	
	NDBP energy efficiency loan program	
	Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, Khumaltar, Lalitpur	
	Ninh Thuan Portal	http://www.ninhthuan.gov.vn/Pages/default.aspx
	Office of Natural Resource and Environmental Policy and Plan	
ONEI	Oficina Nacional Estadistica e Informacion, República de Cuba	http://www.one.cu/
	Physical Planning Division, Environmental Coordinating Unit	
	Plan Nacional para el Buen Vivir	
PNSA	Plan Nacional para la Seguridad Alimentaria	

Abbreviation	*Entity*	*Homepage / web link*
PNACC	Plan national d'adaptation au changement climatique	
PND	Plan national de développement du Congo	http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Congo/ndp_congo.pdf
	Point focal de la plate-forme TerreAfrica	
	Point focal national UNCCD	
	Point focal PDDA	
	Policy Coordination and Planning Unit, Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture	
	Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources	
	Programa Agua Doce	http://www.mma.gov.br/agua/agua-doce
	Programa Ciasnecia sem Fronteiras	
PRONATEC	Programa Nacional de Acesso ao ensino técnico e emprego	http://pronatec.mec.gov.br/
PIMC	Programa PIMC - Um Milhao de Cisternas	http://www.asabrasil.org.br/Portal/Informacoes.asp?COD_MENU=1150
PROUNI	Programa Universidade para todos	http://prouniportal.mec.gov.br/
	Programas de Extensao Rural	
PANLCD	Programme d'action national pour la lutte contre la désertification	http://www.gn.undp.org/content/guinea/fr/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/programme-d-action-national-pour-la-lutte-contre-la-desertification-pan-lcd/
PAP	Programme d'Action Prioritaire	
PNIA	Programme National d'Investissement agricole	http://www.agriculture.gouv.ci/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=159
PNIERN	Programme National d'Investissement pour l'Environnement et les Ressources Naturelles	
	Programme national de biogaz	
PADE	Programme national de diversification économique	
PNSR	Programme National du Secteur Rural	
PNEEFB	Programme National Environnement, Forets, Eaux et Biodiversity	
PLRACOD	Programme pour la promotion des énergies renouvelables, de l'électrification rurale et de l'approvisionnement durable en combustibles domestiques	http://www.peracod.sn/?lang=fr

Abbreviation	*Entity*	*Homepage / web link*
CPP	Projet CPP/Sous-Composante Coordination Nationale	
	Projet d'appui institutionnel pour l'amélioration du climat des affaires	
	Proyecto Proders	http://www.mag.gov.py/SiteProders/pages/presupuesto_general.html
	Public Investment Framework	
PFN UNCCD	Puntos focales nacionales UNCCD	
ISTA	Rapport de l'Institut supérieur des techniques appliques	
WATSAN	Rarotonga Water Tank Subsidy scheme - Ministry of Finance and Economic Management	http://watsan.gov.ck/water-tank-subsidy
	Report of the IIF Feasibility Study for Samoa	
	Report on the implementation of Coping with Desertification project	
	Report on the implementation of Green Belt project	
	Report on the implementation of Green Gold project	
	Report on the implementation of Sustainable Land Management for Combating Desertification project	
	Reportes de agencias implementadoras y/o donantes	
	Reportes de Responsables Provinciales del Ministerio del Ambiente de Desertificación	
	Research Institute of Field Crops Selectia	
RECARE	Reventing and Remediating degradation of soils in Europe through Land Care	http://www.recare-project.eu/
	Royal Forest Department	http://www.forest.go.th/index.php?lang=en
REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority	http://www.rema.gov.rw/
RNRA	Rwanda Natural Resources Authority	http://www.rnra.rw/
	Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales	http://web2.semarnat.gob.mx/Pages/Inicio.aspx
SENPLADES	Secretaria Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo	
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	http://www.sprep.org/
SAG	Servicio Agricola y Ganadero	http://www.sag.gob.cl/ambitos-de-accion/programa-de-recuperacion-de-suelos
SNA	Servizo Nacionale del Alfandegas	

Abbreviation	*Entity*	*Homepage / web link*
	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam Government Portal	http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/cactinhvathanhpho/tinhbinhthuan
	Sokoine University of Agriculture	
SomRep	Somalia Resilience Program	
SANBI	South Africa National Biodiversity Institute	http://www.sanbi.org/
	State Committee for Coordination of Science and Technology of Uzbekistan	http://uzscience.uz/index.php/ru/
	State Hydrometeorological Service	
	State Statistics Service of Ukraine	
	State Strategy Agrobusiness-2020	http://mgov.kz/pravitel-stvom-rk-prinyata-novaya-otraslevaya-program
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute	http://www.sei-international.org/
SRC	Stockholm Resilience Centre	http://www.eld-initiative.org/index.php?id=51&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=54&cHash=8b573b7d1ed770ee05d555a314013278
ClimaEast	Support to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in the Eastern Neighbourhood countries and Russia	http://www.climaeast.eu/partner-countries/moldova
SLM	Sustainable Land Management Project, Climate Change Division	
	Swaziland Environment Authority	
	Swaziland Investment Authority	
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	http://www.sida.se/english/
SMHI	Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute	http://www.smhi.se/en
	Tanzania Parliament	www.parliament.go.tz
TEC	Tarif Exterieur Commun	
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment	http://tech-action.org/
APUA	The Antigua Public Utilities Authority	http://www.apua.ag/
CACILM NPI	The Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management	http://www.thegef.org/gef/projects/CACILM
CSIF	The Country Strategic Investment Framework for SLM: Integrated Financing Strategy Document	http://blengrafix.com/terrAfrica/wp-content/uploads/files/InfoNote-CSIF.pdf
	The decision of the state council on further strengthening the work of combating desertification	http://english.gov.cn/
SGP	The GEF Small Grants Programme	https://sgp.undp.org
GM	The Global Mechanism of the UNCCD	http://global-mechanism.org/

Abbreviation	*Entity*	*Homepage / web link*
	The Ministry of Finance on ecological construction investment policy framework	www.dipres.cl
	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	
	The Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs	
	The national science and technology supporting program (government document)	http://english.gov.cn/
	The opinions of the Ministry of S&T on further encouraging and guiding the private capital to enter into technology innovation fields (Government document)	http://english.gov.cn/
	The opinions of the state council about encouraging and orientating healthy development of investment from private sectors (Government document)	http://english.gov.cn/
REC	The Regional Environmental Centre	http://www.rec.md/ro/node/140
	The Rural Support Service	http://www.lad.gov.lv/en/about-us/general-information/
	Treasury and Finance Department	
	Typhoons Bopha and Haiyan	
NPCC/VUPOP	UNCCD agenda of NPPC – National Agriculture and Food Center	http://www.vupop.sk/
IDDP	UNDP Integrated Drylands Development Programme	http://web.undp.org/drylands/iddp.html
	UNDP Project on Support to Innovation Policy and Technology Transfer	
	UNDP Uzbekistan	http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home.html
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home.html
	University of Dar es Salaam	
CIG	USDA National Resources Conservation Service Conservation Innovation Grants	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/cig/
	USDA National Resources Conservation Service Conservation Technical Assistance	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/technical/
EQIP	USDA National Resources Conservation Service Environmental Quality Incentives Program	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/eqip/
	USP project in Kayangel	
	Water desalination project EU-GCCA-SPC	
	Water Reservoir Programmes in Burkina Faso	
	Wellness and the Environment	
WAAPP/PPAAO	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program	http://waapp.coraf.org/index.php/fr

Abbreviation	*Entity*	*Homepage / web link*
	World Bank	
PROGEDE	World Bank project Second Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management	http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P120629/second-sustainable-participatory-energy-management-progede-ii?lang=en
	Zambia Development Agency	
CSD		
DRSA-FV		
CDC		Database Website
DSCT		
PANA		
UMOEA		
MRVS		
		http://mgov.kz/na-49-mlrd-tenge-budut-prosubsidirovany-sel-hoztovaroproizvoditeli-v-kazahstane/
MEEF		
GSDM		
MFB		
MEEA		
CSO		
STI		
CADETI		
KenInvst		
MEEF		
MFB		
MINAMEEF/MH		